L. O. Wilson & Co.

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Are now prepared to fifer their Spring importations of British.

French and German Day Goods. Among which buyers will
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leading and favorite styles. All of which will be sold at the
leading and favorite styles. All of which will be sold at the
leavest market rates.

The Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver his concluding Lecture Turs Evening, at the Hall of the Mercanillo Library, Astor place, having chosen for his subject, "Exaggration," which we satispate, from the Dr.'s well known ability and eloquence, and the universally interesting nature of the me, will attract a crowd of gratified listeners.

RAGLANS and PELISSIERS.-SMITH BROTHERS RAGLASS and I ELLESTRAS. - SHIFT DRUFFLES, and it of Fulton st., will, on Montay (to-day), anyone for sale their new importations of Raglass and Pellestras. Those admiring a neat and tasty Spring Overcost, would do well to purchase use of their Ragians. Those who desire a becoming Business Cost sould not fail to secure one of their Pellisters. There is a style and superiority of finish about these garmants that surpasses saything over before offered to the notice of the public, Call and examine.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMBER CLOTH-ENG, and their CUSTON department (second floor) with the newest importations of CASSINERERS, VESTINGS, COATINGS, &c., at Nos. 259, 259 and 289 Broadway.

A new and beautiful article for Traveling Drasses will be opened This Monarko by Berrant & Co., No. 473 Broadway, called Argenting It will be found on that to be the most desirable material over manufactured for that purpose. Also on hand for same use, some very fine Cherre Porlin.

PHAIR & CO.,
STEAM JOS PRINTERS,
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MERCASTILE JOS PRINTING
ON STEAM PRESSES,
CHEAP FOR CAST

Every description of Piain and Ormanental Jos Prayar from the immense Leviathan Poster to the smillest Co or Label, at the shortest notice. Governy Marchants of fad on our counter the most exquisite assortment of Piain Colored Designs for Store Bills ever offered for their inspect. RICH CARPETINGS.

HIGH CARPETSION.

PETERSON & HUMSHERY,
No. 554 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas,
See selling rich Veivet Carpeting from 11, to 14, 47 yard.

"Tapestry " 2 to 10, "
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Ou Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally 1 for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway ELEGANT CARPETING.

BMITH & LOURSERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now propared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver, Tapester, Brussell, There-plu and Ingrain Garriering. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil Cloves of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALA-MANDER SAFES—Of every desirable size or pattern, and of im-proved finish, secured by BRENNAN'S POWDER AND BURGLAR FROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be found at reduced prices at the Depot, No. 146 Waterst., New-York; after May 1 at No. 67 Murray **

The most important question for every business man to ask himself is, "Am I supplied with one of WILDER" PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

But the preservation of my Books and Valuables " If not, proceed at oace to the depot, No. 172 WATELST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or. No. 27 Walburt st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late), secured with one of Wilder's Powder and Burglar Pagor Locks.

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ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

Young & Jayne,
No. 361 Broadway, cor. Franklin st.
The latest Patterns and boat Styles at the lowest prices.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Cash Capital, \$300,000

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A GREAT SACRIFICE OF WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS, at No. 251 Greenwich et.
5,000 rolls American and French Satins, 1/6, 2/, 2/6.
4,006 rolls American and French Gold, 4/, 5/.
10/100 rolls Blanks at reduced prices—and Store to Let, at
261 Greenwich et.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -All Persons who wish for information in regard to Sawing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co."s Genetic, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine information. Copies supplied grafts.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUTEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegal private apartments for applying his famous Dyr., the greate standard article of its kind throughout the world. His ne-style of Wics and Tourras are perfection itself. Wholesal and retail at Cristadoro's, No 6 Aster House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WATERS modern improved Planos and MELOBEONS are to b found at No. 373 Broadway. Planos for rent and rest allowed on course, or for sale on mouthly payments. Second-ham on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second Planes at \$25, \$75, \$110, \$130, \$140, \$150 and \$160.

OWNERS OF HORSES will find Dr. TOBIAS'S LINIMERT, in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything els for curing Colic, Swellings, Galls, Bruisse, Lumps, &c. Sold b, all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 60 Courtland: s: New York.

TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN

DR. TOBLAS'S VENETIAN LINIMERT IS YOW SO PUT UP that the corks are warranted to remain good for three years. This article is warranted Superior to any other, or no pay. Twolve months' credit will be given to responsible Merchants. Depot No. 60 Courtlandts. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Webster once said that

cases of the Stomach, the trained is written in all languages. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane, New York, and No. 244 Brrand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 625c. and #1 por

CANCERS, TUMORS AND WENS CURED BY DR. B. Seifti, No. 77 Canal-St.—Tumors and Wens he extract in from four to eight hours, without pain and without the knife Carcare also cured without the knife and with but little pain.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wica and Tourers have improvements peculiar to the house. They are celebrated all over the word for their gra-ful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The large and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying a houses Drs. Boid at Barchklon's, No. 233 Broadway.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Very is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for put ion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return reported Communications.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE,-The new liquor selling hw goes hard in the Maine Legislature, although the nal majority against prohibition is very large. On one division last week the rum selling party was de feated by a vote of 69 to 68, and on another barely saved themselves by a vote of 73 to 70. The reopen ing of the rum traffic meets with very serious resistance in the party of the majority, which seems to denote the speedy reestablishment of the prohibitory principle if the free liquor party should succeed in their present efforts. The prospects of the passage of the new law are thus spoken of by a correspondent of The

Portland Advertiser: Portland Advertiser:

"It is impossible to predict the ultimate fate of the bill. Yesterday the probabilities were in favor of its passage; to-day there is more doubt. Two of the absent once returned last night and no one can predict with any certainty what will be done. All of the speakers thus far have been from the side of the dominant party, and I understand more speeches are to come from that cide. Unless some trap is sprung, the vote will not be taken to-day, and if not, the further consideration of the subject will go over until next week."

The Jackson Mississippian says that Mississippi owes a debt to the Pierce Administration," an Prentice wants to know whether that State means to issue bonds to secure its payment, and if so, what will probably be their market value

PANILY OF SLAVES EMANCIPATED,-We are in Family of Slaves Emascipated.—We are informed that a wealthy cotton-planter from Tishomingo County, Mississippi, named Josiah Sittles, is in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, with a family of alma staves, which he purposes to set free. He also intends to educate and otherwise prepare them to sundain properly their new relation to society. The family consists of a mother, with six sons and two daughters. Three of the boys are good incchanics, and another acted as an overseer. Mr. Sittles is still the owner of many slaves.

[Cincinnati Commercial.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow moon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

One Dollar a Line.

To ADVERTISEES.-The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIRUNG is now so enormous, and the number of Advertise mor ta pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising therein to

ONE DOLLAR PER LINE,

Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest medium extent for Advertisements requirin the widest and fullest publicity. It is about the same charged by The Illustrated London News, which has not a arge a circulation as THE WEEKLY TRIBUKE by many thousands. We prefer short cards to long ones, and shall be glad if the enhancement impels our patress to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday evening, as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican citizens of Connecticut sojourning in this city, are reminded that this is Election Day in the land of steady babits, and that one vote may be of importance in the contest. Pierce and Toucey have sent on a horde of agents, some of them fresh from the slave plantations of the South, to instruct the people of Connecticut in regard to their duty as electors. Col. ORR says the Democracy of Connecticut and that of South Carolina stand upon the same platform, and he is no doubt correct in the assertion if we may take Mr. Senator Toucey as an exponent of the Connecticut Democracy. There is one peculiarity, however, about the Democracy of South Carolina. It doesn't dodge and shirk the utterance of its own opinions. It holds that Slavery is a blessing-a divinely appointed institution-and therefore favors its widest possible diffusion over the country. It is barely possible that there may be in this city a few Connecticut voters, able to reach the polls to-day, who hold other views on this question. If such there be, let them hasten home

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

The report of the Legislative Committee on Tenant-houses in New-York, which will be found in another column, affords a most instructive commentary upon two theoretical dogmas which have very warm advocates in this city-the dogma of the absolute and indefensible right of property-holders to the enjoyment of their property free from Legislative interference, from which naturally enough springs, as a corollary, the dogma of absolute

The report of the Committee to which we have referred may be regarded as a complete practical refutation of both these dogmas so far, at least, as relates to the business of letting houses in this and other cities. Everybody must see at once that, wholly apart from any sentiment of humanity, the great law of self-preservation calls with the loudest of voices for legislative interference as to this matter, and that of the most decided and peremptory sort. Such tenant-houses as this report describes are at once hotbeds of pestilence, whence every summer a deadly plague threatens to break out and to desolate the city, and at the same time hotbeds of destitution and crime, imposing upon the city enormous expenses for the relief of sick paupers and for the trial, arrest and punishment of criminals.

The law of the United States strictly prescribes the sort of vessels in which passengers shall be transported hither from foreign countries, the kind of accommodations which they shall have, and the number of persons which may be brought in each vessel. Are not similar regulations still more necessary for the benefit of these same passengers after they have landed in this city, and of our own native poor, born and educated among us? A voyage hither lasts but a few weeks; tenancy here may last for months, and in spite of cholera, typhus fever, and whisky, even for years. It is perfectly vident that this is a matter in which it will not do to trust to the humanity or decency of landlords, to the bargaining capacity of tenants, or to the wise self-interest of either. The law must interpose with a strong hand and prescribe certain requisites which every tenant-house must possess, in default of which the landlord shall not only forfeit his rent but shall be subjected to some round penalty beside. It ought not to be lawful to let any house for hire, which is not in a condition of tenantable repair, which is not supplied with water, light, and air, and which is not duly provided with certain other conveniences as essential to health as they are to comfort. There is just as much reason and necessity for regulating these things inside of houses as for regulating sidewalks, streets and common sewers outside of them. Nor ought any house to be let to be occupied by more than a limited number of persons; while in cases of the occupancy of one house by several distinct families, the landlord ought to be bound to make provision for keeping the approaches and common passages in decent order.

So much the Legislature is clearly bound to do, and we have no doubt will do. Inspectors of tenant houses are not less needed than health and fire wardens; nor do we doubt that in spite of Comstocks on and off the bench, means will be found to restrict the rights of property within limits consistent with that public good which indeed furnishes the only reason why the right of property is recog-

THE MARINE COURT.

The Legislature is expected to adjourn this week, but before the session closes, we venture to ask the attention of its members to a matter of very great importance in this city. We are endowed here with a tribunal known to fame as the Marine Court, its bench adorned, as we believe, by three Justices, who, whatever their learning and wisdom, are hardly entitled to be be named along with Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story, or the other great lights of jurisprudence. One eminent quality they do however exhib t, and that is a disposition which they share with the Apostle Paul: they magnify their office. Their constant aim is to increase the powers and prerogatives of the Marine Court. With this view the Legislature has in former years been successfully beset, until the jurisdiction of the Court has been extended to sums of \$500; and finally, a year since, an act was obtained, we know not by what means, establishing nothing less than a General Term, at which all the Marine justices are to sit selemnly in bank, and pour upon causes brought before them the united light of all their

law and all their look. In thus seeking to magnify the Marine Court, a

vision of the Court of Common Pleas, to which it was originally and most wisely subjected. This purpose has, however, been constantly defeated by the firmness and intelligence of the Legislature; and suitors in the Marine Court have still had the benefit of an appeal to the Common Pleas. The act of the last Legislature, however, establishing the General Term in question, failed to contain any provision for appeals to any higher Court whatever, and under this act the attempt is made and seems likely to be successful to render the Marine Court a perfectly independent tribunal, with no power any where to revise and correct its judgments. A case was decided by one of the Marine justices,

and one of the parties thereupon appealed to the Common Pleas. The opposite party resisted the appeal on the ground that the case must go to the Marine General Term; but after a hearing, first before a single judge and then before the full bench the Court of Common Pleas decided that inasmuck as no appeal from the Marine General Term was provided for, while the appeal from its Special Terms was not abrogated by the act creating the General Term; and inasmuch as the Legislature could not have intended to constitute this Court as a totally independent tribunal, those suitors who might desire to have the benefit of an appeal, must take it from the Special, and not from the General Term. In fact, according to this decision, the General Term is, by the very terms of the act, a supercrogatory institution, to which litigants need pay no attention whatever. In this view the judges of the Common Pleas all concurred, and Judge Woodruff embodied it in a written decision of unusual ability and force.

But the Marine justices would not surrender their ambition, and they presently procured a case to be carried before the Supreme Court, where the justices who have recently gained so unenviable a fame by their proceedings in the case of Messrs. Davies and Peabody, gave a judgment totally opposed to that of the Court of Common Pleas, and affirming the sole authority of the Marine General Term to revise cases tried at the Special Terms of that court. Under this decision we learn that a great deal of needless and unexpected litigation is about to be undertaken. Many, if not all, of the hundreds of cases decided within the last year by the Court of Common Pleas, on appeal from the Marine Court, are to be raked open again and taken back before the Marine General Term for new adjudication. We need not say how pernicious a proceeding this must be, nor how I tile calculated to favor the ends of justice. No one can fail to see that a body of persons like these Marine justices cannot revise the judgment of so very respectable a bench as that of the Common Pleas, without doing wrong and undoing right. It is true that the Supreme Court of this district have decided that this course is lawful, but that decision can carry very little weight with the public or with the legal profession against the contrary decision of the Common Pleas judges. Altogether the case is one, whether viewed as a conflict of Courts, or as unsettling property and preducing useless trouble and expense, which pressingly requires the interference of the Legislature.

The remedy is very simple. All that is required s to repeal the act creating this absurd General Term of the Marine Court. That act has done all the mischief, and we trust the Legislature will not adjourn till it has been abrogated.

THE LAW OF BUBIAL.

A case argued a day or two since before Judge Davies and now under advisement, relative to the widening of Beekman street, involves some points in relation to the burial of the dead and the legal rights growing out of it, as well of curiosity as of ublic interest and importance. It seems that among other land taken to widen Beekman street was a strip fifteen feet in depth along the south-west side of the lot belonging to the Brick Presbyterian Church, and forming a part of the church-yard or cemetery by which that church was surrounded. The Commissioners for widening the street, looking at the piece of land thus taken merely in its commercial aspect, assessed its entire value at \$28,000-that being the price for which it might be sold by a person able to give an absolute and complete title in fee. At the same time the Brick Church was assessed \$15,875 for benefit accruing to the remainder of their lot by reason of the

widening of Beekman street. Nobedy, so far as appears, stepped forward to dispute with the church the liability to the payment of this \$15,000 or upward, or to be allowed the privilege of paying a share of it; but as to the \$25,000 to be received, they were not quite so fortunate. From a very able report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who was appointed by the Court to report the facts and the rights of the parties claimant, it appears that the city set up a claim to this \$28,000 on the ground that the land in question had been originally given to the Brick Church to be used for a churchyard and cemetery only, and that by its appropriation to its present new use as a street, all the interest of the Church was extinguished in it, that interest reverting to the city. It appeared, however, upon examination of the eriginal title deed of the Church, that the right of re-entry reserved to the city was only in case the property should be at any time applied or converted to private secular uses; and as this appropriation to be used as a street was not a private, but a public use, the referee held that no right of reëntry bad secrued.

According to this view of the rights of the church, should they choose to sell their lot to the United States for a Post-Office building-a thing which has been talked of-or to either the United States, or the State for any other public building, they might lawfully do so without the necessity of obtaining the concurrence of the city in the conveyance. The claim of the city, except a small allowence made for extinguishment of quit-rent, being thus disposed of, the referee had next to deal with the claims of certain vault-holders, twelve in number, by whom the greater part of the land taken had been occupied for purposes of burial. Each of these vault lots had an area of about one hundred and sixty feet, and the rate of \$12 83 per square foot allowed for the land taken would give for each vault-if the holders of the vaults were to be considered the owners of the land-the sum of \$2,052 80.

Deeds of only two of these vaults were produced, but in the other cases a possession of sixty years was shown and a similar title was claimed. In one of these deeds the property conveyed was described as a "small parcel of ground under the earth"-a right of way to it and of opening the ground for the purpose of making interments being alco granted, and liberty to cover the passage to the vault with a stone or stones "even with the "surface of the ground." The other deed described the conveyance as made for the purpose of constructing a vault for the interment of the dead.

used by the parties to whom it was conveyed for any other purpose whatever.

Upon this state of facts the referee held that, although according to the doctrine laid down by Vice-Chanceller McCoup, in 3 Edwards's Chancery Rep., 155, upon the construction of these very deeds, the grantees had a title in the land, and not a mere easement or privilege to bury the dead; yet that the title they had was not a fee simple, but a base fee " of a very limited character. According to the lawyers the owner of the fee owns upward usque ad calum-that is, up to heaven-and downward usque ad inferes, down to-another place, not to be mentioned to polite ears; but the vaulthelders in these cases could by no means claim any such extent of dominion. They had no right above the surface, but only beneath it. All above the surface belonged to the church, with the right to use it, not merely for light and air, but even to extend the church edifice over it, reserving to vaultholders their right of interment.

In determining the pecuniary value of this "base fee," the referee took into account the value of vaults in other down-town church-yards, and their value also in Greenwood Cemetery, with the cost of removal and reinterment there, which had been done as to most of the bodies; and he allowed to each vault-holder \$590, amounting in the whole, with the accruing interest, to \$8,842 84. In addition to the ground occupied by the vaults, there were two small spaces, containing eighty graves, in which were a hundred bodies. Of these bodies only five were identified, and as to only one of these had any controversy arisen. The body of Moses Sherwood, whose grave was indicated by a marble headstone bearing his name, was identified by his daughter, by means of a ribbon found lying with his skull and bones, by which his hair had been tied in a queue. Acting for herself and the other descendants of her father, this daughter claimed the control of the remains of her father, and that they should be buried in such suitable place as she might select, and the existing monument be erected over the new grave, all at the expenre of the church, or out of the money allowed for the land. To this the church did not object, but as there were doubts of the legal rights of the daughter in the case, the direction of the Court was claimed.

Into this point, namely: the legal interest which a descendant and representative possesses in the remains of his ancestor, the referee has entered with great zeal, and has treated it in his printed report in a very elaborate manner. It appears that by the law of Ergland, as laid down by Lord Coke, if a monument be erected to a deceased person in a church or churchyard, not even the parson or other person in whom the freehold of the church or churchyard may be, can take it down or deface it, and that should such a thing be done, the parties concerned in it will be liable to an action of law on the part of the heir, to the remotest generation of him in whose honor the gravestone is set up.

But though the common law thus sedulously protects the monument, it gives no remedy for disturbance of the remains, for which my Lord Coke gives the following reason: "The burial "of the cadaver, that is, caro data vermibus" [flesh given to worms-one of these ridiculous etymologies in which this learned lawyer loves to indulge] "is nullus in bonis," [not a matter of property] "and belongs to ecclesiastical cogniz-It is well known that the Roman Church sought to fasten itself upon the devout interests and most tender sympathies of men by putting itself forward to assume the entire legal control of matters relating to birth - since the new-born was neither recognized as citizen or Christian till after baptism, to which, as puberty appreached, confirmation was to be added-mar ringe and death. Hence it was that the Church assumed to itself the distribution of the personal goods of deceased persons, while the idea was seculously inculcated that the soul never could attain to peace unless the body rested in consecrated ground, which body, once delivered to the Church, passed, as it were, out of the cognizance of

mere secular tribunals. It seems probable however-though this is a point in England no action at common law would be brought against the owner of the fee, or perhaps not against anybody, for merely disturbing a grave where there was no disturbance of monuments, yet that a remedy might be had in such cases by proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts. But in this country we have no Ecclesiastical courts. The Ecclesiastical element is totally eliminated from our jurisprudence. Remedies are to be sought for all wrongs in the civil courts, and it seems to the referee in this case, and also to us, that the same respect for the common sentiment of reverence with which the dead are everywhere regarded, which gives to the beir a legal interest in the preservation of his ancestor's monument, gives him also a like legal interest in his ancestor's mortal remains. And accordingly the report appropriates \$100 of the awarded money, or so much of it as may be needed for that purpose, to the re-interment of the remains of Moses Sherwood in such reasonable locality as his daughter may select; the money to be expended under her direction.

The distribution of the \$28,000, with the accruing interest, as suggested in the referee's report, was as follows: \$133 to the City Corporation for extinguishment of ground rent: \$8,233 59 to the vault owners; \$100 for the re-interment of Moses Sherwood; and the residue, amounting to \$19,533 41, together with the interest accrued on the \$28,000 since its deposit in Court, deducting the proper costs and expenses of the present reference, to the Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church; they being required to assume the expense of separately re-interring the remains of any of the bodies in the other graves, whenever duly identified by the next of kin. The acceptance of this report was strongly opposed by a host of learned counsel employed by the vault holders, but, though the Judge reserved his decision, we do not anticipate that he will vary very essentially from the recommendations

COTTON.

Cotemporaneously with the advance of cotton to the position of a leading article in the commerce of the world-the increase of its production in the last balf century, so far as it enters into that commerce, having been almost exclusively confined to our Southern States-has been the growth of the pretensions of those who produce it, and their claim to an exclusive control of the policy of the country in accordance with their peculiar views. Nor have we of the Northern States of the Union been the sole sufferers by this insolence. The Ea glish, as the great consumers of cotton, have been not a little annoyed by the pretensions of our cotton growers to regulate the market and fix they have made earnest efforts in the few past years to encourage and improve the growth of cotton in Indis, where it has been raised in large quantities from time immemorial for home use, whence very considerable quantities are experted to China, and whence already England itself draws a larger supply than from any other country ex cept the United States. Although these efforts of the English to extend

the cultivation of cotton in India, to improve its

quality by the introduction of American varieties,

and its productiveness by better methods of cultivation, have, like most other agricultural experiments, failed immediately to realize all the sanguine expectations of those who set them on foot, still there seems to be a steady increase in the consumption in Great Britain of cotton from India, owing net more to its increased production and importation at prices less than the American, than to an improvement in its quality-the very short staple of the native Indian cottons being a great drawback to their value and a chief obstacle hitherto to their extended use. In addition to this inferior quality, one of the most serious obstacles to the supply of England with cotton from India has hitherto been the cost of internal transportation previous to shipment-the best cotton lands of India being situated far from the sea, and the want of navigable rivers and of roads in that country making internal transportation very expensive. The vicinity of our American cotten lands to navigable waters, enjoying as they do a large extent of sea coast, and being penetrated by so many rivers navigable during a part of the year, by means of which our planters have been enabled to put their cotton on shipboard with comparatively little land carriage-this has been hitherto one of the great advantages which our American cotton growers have enjoyed over all competitors, and serves in part to account for the comparative monopoly which they have obtained of the market. But the invention of railroads goes very far to supply the lack of navigable rivers, and the rail roads now in progress in India, extending as some of them do into the very heart of the best cotton lands, are expected to add greatly to the cultivation of that article for export. The other great advantage which our American

cotton growers have enjoyed over all competitors in that branch of production, has been the possession of virgin lands on which to grow their crops, on which kind of land, as is the case with most cultivated vegetables, not only is the product of cotton much greater than on old land, but its quality is far superior. Tais possession of virgin lands has been, and still is the main source of the rapid increase and growth of our Southern cotton cultivation, but at the same time, it is an advantage which diminishes every day; and constantly, as the crop increases and the cultivation extends, approaches nearer and nearer to the term of its enjoyment. It is to be recollected that a very small proportion of the lands in our cotton-growing States are capable of being employed for the growth of cotton. The vast tracts of pine forest, of which the soil is a stratum of almost pure sand, are useless for this purpose, or indeed for any kind of cultivated crop. unless they first undergo a manuring process. Of the lands fit to produce cotton a large proportion. from their rolling surface, and the lightness and friability of the soil, which the cotton cultivation keeps constantly exposed to be operated upon by the furious Summer rains of those climates, are especially liable to be washed away-while even these not exposed to this danger are hardly able long to withstand, without a serious diminution of fertility, the exhaustive system of perpetual cropping to which they are subjected.

The consequence is that in the older portions of the cotton States, and in the vicinity of the water courses, the original fertility of the lands is already much diminished, and hence the great cry and effort throughout the South for railroads, in order to reach those outlying tracts of fertile land which re moteness from water courses has hitherto shielded from settlement and devastation. Undoubtedly the advantage of our cotton planters in the matter of virgin lands is not yet exhausted. It would be strange if it was, when we consider that it is only within the last twenty-five years that so large a part of the greatest cotton growing States, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, has been snatched from the native possessors. At the same time it is evident that even with all the new resources which railroads may open to our planters, this facility of obtaining fresh lands to exhaust and destroy becomes every day less and less an advantage that can be permanently relied upon. And when we recollect that in the production of indigo, which, prior to the introduction of the short-staple cotton, was a chief object of industry to our Southern planters, the English in India have contrived entirely to cut us out, there certainly seems some reason to appre hend that they may gradually come also into serious competition with us in the production of

But there is another country, less distant than India, from which there are good grounds to apprehend a not less serious competition. All the vast shores of the Mediterranean Sea, those of Europe, not less than those of Asia and Africa, are extremely well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, which seems to be indigenous in Asia Minor, where, indeed, it has been cultivated and used from time immemorial. The growing importance of cotton as an article of commerce has not by any means escaped the attention of the authorities of those countries. In Egypt, as everybody knows, its cultivation has been as regularly introduced as into South Carolina, and Egyptian cotton has formed for years a regular quota of British consumption, the increasing crop of that country more than making up for any diminution in the import of West Indian and South American cotton. Attention also has lately been turned to Naples and Sicily, which have always produced a supply of cotton for domestic use, and which con's in great tracts of waste land extremely well suited to the growth of this article, and as capable under the stimulus of British capital and intelligence of producing abundant crops.

But it is not alone British merchants and manufacturers who are striving to extend the cultivation of cotton, and to take from our American producers the monopoly which at present they possess. The French-the Government itself taking the leadare making great efforts to turn dear-bought Algeria to some account, and among other things, by the introduction of cotton cultivation, for which the seil and climate are not less adapted than those of Egypt. Mr. Elliott, who, as Commissioner from South Carolina, attended the Paris Industrial Ex hibition, was struck with some very superior spec mens of cetton from Algeria exhibited there, and was led thereby to a careful investigation of the subject-the more so as the cotton of Algiers was, special object has been to relieve it of the super- with an express proviso that it should never be | prices to suit themselves; and it is well known that | like that of Egypt, of a superior quality, and of a

kind to come into direct competition with the less staple cetton produced on the sea coset of South Carolina and Georgia. From a report which be has made on the subject, we learn that cotton has been cultivated experimentally in Algeria, on French account for the last twelve or fourteen years, until the Government, becoming satisfied that the culture is feasible there, is now straining every nerve to increase it, and to render France independent of the United States. Three years ago, the whole crop did not exceed one hundred bales; but, under the stimulating policy of the French Government, it has already increased to twenty-five hundred bales, and, as Mr. Elliot says, can, under the continued application of these stimulants, be made to supply all that France may require for the domestic consumption. What some of these stimulants are, Mr. Elliott thus tells us:

of these stimulants are, Mr. Elliott thus tells us:

"The cultivator is relieved, for example, from all expenses in preparing his cotton for market. It is taken (in the seed) to Government mills, erected and supported by the national treasury, and superintended by Government agents, where this material is ginned and packed, and transferred to the manufacturers at a stipulated price; and this price, be it remembered, is an immoderately high one, far exceeding what the article would naturally bring in an open market of competition. And more than all this, the French Government has this year offered a premium of 60,000 france to the producer of the finest Sea Island cotton in Algeria. The successful samples were exposed at the Exhibition, and the premium was said to have been divided between a native chief and the Mesra. Maguiller and Sons of Havre, who, to their functions of merchants, have superadded that of planters of Sea Island cotton in Algeria."

The laborers employed are the native Arabs, and

The laborers employed are the native Arabs, and the lands most favorable to the growth of those fine cottons are the very tracts which, from excess of salt, are unfit for wheat and other grains; but while this ingredient of salt especially affects the Sea Island cotton shrub, it makes it more productive for this erop than the most fertile sea islands of Georgia and Carolina Another competitor in the cotton cultivation is the Russian Government, which is said to have already made considerable progress in that direction in the Caucasian provinces, and doubtless the experience of the recent and still pending blockade of her borders will furnish her a new impetus to provide herself with a domestic supply of that important article. As with the close of the Eastern war pre-

ductive industry, it is said, is to become the order of the day-the energies of the contending powers being turned into a competition in that directionwhy should not Asia Minor, too, aspire to recover that leading position in the cotton market which she once possessed, but which modern changes have wrested from her? On the whole, the signs of the times are certainly such as to warn our Southern brethren of the necessity of looking forward to a period when their relation to the cotton market of the world will be very essentially changed.

Mesers. Rucker & Clowes of Montgomery, Alabama, have issued proposals for establishing in Kansas a Southern Rights paper, to be issued on the 1st of July at Lecompton, the Capital, to be called The Kansas Southern Advocate. There is room, we should think, for such an enterprise, since all the Southern Rights papers, at present published in Kansas, are utterly blackguard in character, and such as are calculated greatly to damage any cause they espouse. If Messrs. Rucker & Clowes intend to adopt a different course and to confine themselves within some tolerable bounds of decency-as we hope is the case, since otherwise there seems no occasion for setting up the new paper-we wish them all success. We have no objection to a full discussion of the question of Southern Rights. Grant the same liberty of discussing Northern Rights, and prevent the Border Ruffians from interfering, and we have no doubt that things will go well in Kausas as well as everywhere else.

FROM WASHINGTON.

KANSAS INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3, 1856. A friend just arrived from Kansas was witness of a characteristic scene at Kansas City, Missouri, a fortnight ago, which I will relate:

A steamboat had just come up the Missouri, conveying passengers and goods (in part) to Kansas. Among the goods was a large box marked "Furniture." directed to some person in Osandatomie, Kansas. This had been accompanied up the river for some distance by a band who insisted on breaking it open, saying it contained Sharp's rifles for the Abelitionists." The captain, to his honor be it said, refused to have it opened while in his charge, saying it was his duty to deliver it safe and whole in Kansas City, which he should do. When it arrived there, however, and had been landed, the hard cases got around it, and, with the help of the loafers of the place, broke it open and discovereda piano! Who will pay the owner for this wanton injury to his property, does not yet appear; but I trust the inquiry will be pushed. And I further trust, if St. Louis cannot devise the ways and means of protecting from outrage property consigned to her shippers for Kansas, that some one of the Iowa Railroads will be pushed through to Kansas, or as near as may be, forthwith. If St. Louis and the Missouri river steamboats don't want the trade of Kansas, it will find some other channel to the seaboard.

-Gov Robinson came down on a Missouri steamboat, and was regarded at first by his fellow passengers with aversion and suspicion; but he was ultimately invited to speak to them, and did so to an attentive audience. In the evening he spoke again, in exposition and defense of the Free-State movement in Kansas, and was heard to the end. After that, he had no trouble.

St. Louis must soon decide whether she prefers to have the Free State of Kansas for customer and friendly tributary or her wronged and resentful enemy. I trust she will decide wisely as well as ustly. Surely her merchants and freighters must realize that they cannot afford to make their neighboring and rapidly growing State their deadly ad-

GEN. GRANGER'S SPEECH.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribute.
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4, 1856 The speech of Gen. A. P. GRANGER in the House to-day, was, in its character and influences, a striking exemplification of the power of direct ness, purpose, earnestness and common sense. We have had many graceful orations this Session in either House, by men of liberal education, thorough political training and consummate oratory, to which the curious or unemployed listened for & few moments, turned to a neighbor and observed, "He is doing very well," or "That was neatly put," and sauntered off to look at the paintings in the Rotunda, or chat with some fair noquaintance in the gallery. But to-day there arose in the House a plain, unassuming Member, who has passed the meridian of life without ever till now sitting in a legislative hall or filling a prominent station, who is not a fluent speaker and makes no effort at one,